

The military police in the municipality of Camboriú: An evaluation in the perspective of the social actors involved

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Abstract— *The State of Santa Catarina has presented, each year, higher rates of violence. Aiming to contain the increasing episodes of public insecurity, the State has invested more and more in this area of governmental action. In this sense, this article has as general objective to verify how the social actors involved with Public Security, acting in the Military Police, evaluate their activities carried out in the city of Camboriú, Santa Catarina. At the outset, the topic of violence in the country was summarized, starting with an understanding of the reality experienced in the State of Santa Catarina and in the city of Camboriú. The Public Security Institutions and the duties of the Military Police were also presented on the basis of the state constitution. The research methodology used was the Case Study and as a technique, the interview was open to the social actors involved directly and indirectly with the Public Safety in the city, as well as to the users of the public service of Public Security in Camboriú. Among the conclusions, highlight the lack of cash and investments in the Military Police of Santa Catarina.*

Keywords— *Violence, Camboriú, Public security, Public service, Military police.*

I. INTRODUCTION

To promote Public Security is to favor society a condition of preserved rights, especially in relation to the protection of life and the feeling of social well-being. The country has not reached satisfactory levels in the area of Public Security for almost two decades. Between 2001 and 2017, the federal government launched four national public security plans [1]. The last of them, the National Public Security Plan, launched in 2017, aims, among other actions, to reduce femicide, intentional homicides, integrated arms and drug trafficking and violence against women [1].

In the country, 58 thousand intentional homicides are registered per year, those with intent to kill. In addition, the lack of punishment for criminals reaches 92%, as only 8% of crimes are investigated, that is, the vast majority of crimes remain without due punishment. [2]

In comparison with the other states of the federation, Santa Catarina appears on the Map of Violence, in a study aimed at identifying the number of homicides by firearms

in Brazil, as a state of positive prominence in the area of Public Security, as it occupies the last position, 27th. [3]. However, being in this position among Brazilian states is far from meaning that the population of Santa Catarina feels safe and satisfied with the current state of public security in the state. According to data from the Santa Catarina Public Security Secretariat [4], there was a 9.7% increase in the homicide rate from 2016 to 2017, there were 981 homicides in 2017 against 894 in 2016, a significant increase from 87 lives lost to violence.

Given the concerned position occupied in the context of security, Santa Catarina needs to invest more in this area in order to expand services. And according to the Transparency Portal and in 2015, for example, have been around for 2.5 billion in the area of Public Security; In 2016, spending remained at the same level. Of the amounts spent on Public Security in 2016, 71.68% were earmarked for the payment of personnel and social charges, 25.47% for maintenance and services and 2.85% for other investments [5]. The state is seeking

to combat an enemy called public insecurity and only remains in a "positive" scale compared to other Brazilian states, as shown in Map of Violence of 2016, because it is increasingly investing in the state Public Safety.

The Military Police, as a military institution, acts only in the fight against stigmatized criminals, and in most cases, arrests the marginalized of society, and works for the containment of "dangerous classes" [6]. The state Civil Police face serious problems such as lack of staff and investments and the competitions held only serve to fill the existing gap left by police officers who ask for retirement.

In addition, the Military Police (PM) also suffers from a shortage of personnel. According to a survey conducted by the news *site* UOL, in 2017, the country had an average of 430 thousand military personnel, when this number should reach 600 thousand, that is, a deficit of 170 thousand Military Police. The report also states that twenty-five States of the Federation do not have the minimum number of Military Police officers required by state laws. The State of Santa Catarina has about 12 thousand military police, 8,084 less than expected, which is 19,962 soldiers, which means that it reaches only 59.5% of the ideal [7].

Therefore, in view of the lack of personnel and other problems, this research aimed at the performance of the Military Police of the State of Santa Catarina, with a specific focus on the municipality of Camboriú. The general objective was to verify how the social actors involved with Public Security evaluate the activities carried out in the city of Camboriú.

The first part of the research explores the theme of violence in the country, in the State of Santa Catarina and in the municipality of Camboriú, presenting and clarifying the need for a critical look at the issue of violence in the indicated places. The second analyzes the constitutional function envisaged for each of the Public Security forces, based on the constitution of the State of Santa Catarina. The changes in institutions through constitutional amendments were also highlighted. Then was made a brief history of the establishment of the Military Police of the State of Santa Catarina, and its peculiarities with respect to hierarchy and discipline. Concrete data were also presented, provided by the corporation itself, on the current composition of the Military Police.

Then, through the methodology, the methods used to achieve the research objectives were revealed, namely, the Bibliographic and Case Study methods [8], being a qualitative-descriptive type of research. As a research technique, open interviews were carried out, applied to the actors directly linked to Public Security in the Municipality

of Camboriú and to the users of public services in the researched area, which allowed a later evaluation on the Public Security model offered to the population of Santa Catarina, who lives in that city. Region of the state.

Afterwards, the responses of the interviewees regarding Security issues in the city of Camboriú were presented and analyzed. Therefore, this part was composed of investigations and analysis of data obtained from the evaluation of municipal public security from the perspective of the actors involved (directly and indirectly).

II. VIOLENCE IN THE STATE OF SANTA CATARINA AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMBORIÚ

Brazilian considers m Violence one of the main problems of the country, next to Health [9]. The data were released by Datafolha and refer to the year 2018. Health and Violence appear with 23% and 20% in the ranking of concern prepared by the newspaper. For their own training and social structure, which are present in the same context, the ruling classes, marginalized classes, different ethnic groups and beliefs [10], Brazil faces serious problems in the area of Public Security. Furthermore, in order to stem the tide of crime, it often uses police forces, instead of investing in education and generating decent jobs for the people. To give you an idea, in the 1980s, the country accounted for 8,710 homicides by firearm, and in 2014, this number rose to 44,861, that is, in less than four decades, the number of homicides in the country is five times higher. [3].

In Santa Catarina (SC), the reality is not much different. According to the Map of Violence of 2016, although the state's position has fallen in relation to homicides by firearms in comparison to the other states of the country (25th position in 2000 para 27 in 2014), SC grew in homicide rates for every 100 thousand inhabitants. In 2004, the percentage was 6.6% for every 100 thousand inhabitants, in 2016, after twelve years, this number doubled, and the proportion reached 13.7% for every 100 thousand inhabitants.

The capital of Santa Catarina occupied a prominent place in relation to homicide rates among Brazilian municipalities. Florianópolis was placed among the 200 cities that in 2006 had the highest homicide rates in the country. The survey also listed 200 municipalities with the highest number of homicides by firearms. In this list, four municipalities from Santa Catarina were present: Florianópolis in 54th position, Itajaí in 128th, Joinville in 139th and, finally, São José in 147th position. [11].

Um study published in the Journal of Public Security, held in six municipalities of Santa Catarina sought to identify the perceptions fear and crime in Santa Catarina, with the participation of 666 subjects. He discussed issues such as: fear of having the house broken into; fear of having your vehicle stolen; concern about drugs related to criminal incidents; concern with theft in the streets, among others. In this panorama, we concluded that citizens are concerned with security personnel and risks in various situations, especially in the circumstances of criminal order and, in an attempt to reduce exposure to threats, seek formula r strategies for the security, avoiding situations of greater risk. [1 2].

The survey results reveal yet, the dichotomy of Santa Catarina be posicionad to a favorable situation compared to the other states of the federation and the reality experienced by the people of Santa Catarina to violence that, long ago, has been part of everyday life. The city of Camboriú is an example of this situation. Colonizada the second decade of the nineteenth century (1820), at p lish Balthazar Pinto Correa, has a population of 78,731 inhabitants, demographic 212.320 square kilometers of land area (2015) and density of 293.68 hab./km². [1 3]

Even without appearing among the Santa Catarina municipalities listed by the Map of Violence, the city has worrying rates. In 2012, it was considered by the State government as one of the five most violent cities in Santa Catarina due to the growing number of homicides, totaling thirty-six in the year evaluated. [1 4]

To the General Commander of the Military Police, Colonel Paulo Henrique Hemm, " The s laws are ineffective, the sist ema is bankrupt " and statistics of Pol e Military cia show that out of every ten prisoners, eight are repeat offenders, of which the average time in prison is 294 days. The fact that many who are released soon are rearrested for other offenses and this hinders the motivation of the Military Police for the service, which are today, almost exclusively, exerting repressive function, and contrary to the precepts of mission PM, which is the carrying out of preventive work, aiming to prevent the occurrence of crimes, observes the colonel. [1 5] .

The violence on the rise in the state of Santa Catarina is directly linked to the migration of gangs from states with high rates of crime, such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. N the Monte Alegre district, in Camboriú (SC), a place with a high crime rate, and found that the neighborhood is a "breeding ground for crime that is not native". The data presented are about the state of Santa Catarina, and especially with respect to the city of

Camboriú, is of utmost importance to conducting studies and reflections on the role of military police in the city. [1 6].

III. PUBLIC SECURITY IN SANTA CATARINA

In the state of Santa Catarina, Segurity Public constitutes instituição four distinct s, n provided for the Article 105 of the State Constitution (1989) [1 7]:

Art.105 Public security, the duty of the State, the right and responsibility of all, is exercised for the preservation of public order and the safety of people and property, through the following bodies:

- I. Civil Police;
- II. Military Police;
- III. Military Fire Brigade;
- IV-General Institute of Expertise.

The Civil Police are directed by career delegates and have, in addition to the functions provided for in CRFB / 88, the duties included in the State Constitution for the execution of administrative traffic services, supervision of private security services, control of property and use of weapons, ammunition, explosives and other controlled products, in addition to the inspection of games and public entertainment. [1 7].

The Military Police is a permanent body, reserve and auxiliary force of the Army, organized based on hierarchy and discipline, commanded by an active officer of the last rank of the corporation, and subordinated to the State Governor [1 7]. Also in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Santa Catarina, the Military Police are responsible, within the limits of their competence, in addition to other duties established by law:

- a) To exercise ostensive policing related to the preservation of order and Public Security;
- b) Land, air, lake and river patrol radio, road patrol;
- c) Guarding and inspecting forests and water sources;
- d) Guarding and supervising urban traffic;
- e) The military judicial police, under the terms of federal law;
- f) The protection of the environment, and the guarantee of the exercise of police power by public bodies and entities, especially in the area

of agriculture, sanitation, environmental protection, use and occupation of land and cultural heritage;

g) Cooperate with civil defense bodies;

h) To act preventively as a deterrent and repressively, to restore public order. [17].

In the grounds of and recommends constitutional No. 33, enacted on June 13, 2003, the Military Firefighters Corps became an independent institution of the Military Police. However, the two institutions together form the group of state military personnel, and have identical backgrounds, since they constitute an auxiliary force and reserve of the army, organized based on discipline and hierarchy.

The CONSTITUTION the State of Santa Catarina also provides numerous activities to the Military Firefighters Corps. However, some activities stand out in the corporation, such as the completion of loss prevention or disaster services, fighting the fire, search and rescue of people and goods and pre-hospital care. [17].

Another body that achieved its independence, detaching itself from the Civil Police recently, was the General Institute of Experts (IGP), created on 01/31/2005, through the promulgation of Constitutional Amendment nº 39 that altered the Constitution of the State of Santa Catarina. The IGP received functional and administrative autonomy and became directly linked to the Public Security Secretariat. The IGP is responsible for carrying out criminal investigations, civil and criminal identification services, and research and development of studies in this area.

3.1 The Military Police of Santa Catarina

According to information obtained through the *website* of the Military Police of Santa Catarina, the corporation was created by Provincial Law No. 12, of 05 of May de 1835. Named first of Force Officer, served just the village of Our Lady of Exile, today Florianópolis. Possuía the mission to maintain public order and tranquility and, also, meet the requests of judicial and police authorities. He worked with the Brazilian Army, repelling external aggressions and defending the homeland's unity, such as the Farrapos War and the Paraguayan War.

Law No. 6,218, of 1983, provides for the status of the Military Police of the State of Santa Catarina. According to art. 14 of the aforementioned bylaws, hierarchy and discipline are the institutional basis of the corporation, and authority and responsibility grow with the hierarchical degree. Regarding the hierarchy, art. 16 of Law 6.218 / 93 explains that post is the rank of the Officer, conferred by

the Governor of the State act and confirmed in Letter Patent, and graduation is the degree hierarchical d the pr steely, given by Commander of the Military Police General. [18].

In order to provide further details, a table for vertical scheduling, rank or graduation according to Law No. 5,645, of November 30, 1979, is shown below:

Table 1 - Vertical Scaling - rank or

1. Oficiais superiores
Colonel PM
Lieutenant Colonel PM
Major PM
2. Intermediate officers
Captain PM
3. Official underlings
1st Lieutenant PM
2nd Lieutenant PM
4. Special squares
Aspirante-a-Oficial PM of the 3rd year
1st and 2nd year PM student at EsFO
5. Graduated squares
Warrant Officer PM.
1st Sergeant PM
2nd Sergeant PM
3rd Sergeant PM
PM cable
6. Graduated squares
PM soldier

With regard to the assignments provided for each of the military careers, the Military Police is based on the Internal Regulation and General Services R-1 (RISG), originally from the Ministry of Defense and the Brazilian Army. As provided in art. 1st, the RISG: [...] prescribes everything that relates to the internal life and the general services of the units considered to be troop bodies, establishing rules regarding the attributions, responsibilities and the exercise of the functions of its members. Following is the explanatory table with some of the attributions provided for in the regulatory provision:

Table 2 - Careers of the Military Police of Santa Catarina

Career	Assignments
1. Official Commanders	1. - Planning, coordination, execution and evaluation. - Educate their commanded soldiers militarily, guiding them towards the fulfillment of duty, always taking inspiration from justice, both to punish and to reward.
2. Subalterns	2. - Lieutenants, during the first two years of service in this post, must be classified as subordinate US officers , not being diverted to other functions, not even within the unit itself; however, they will compete for temporary substitutions that are theirs. 3. - The on-official-priming exercise the functions inherent to the junior officers with similar powers and duties, subject to the restrictions laid down in laws, regulations and specific instructions.
3. Aspirants-to-Officer (art. 110 RISG)	
Sergeants (art. 115 RISG)	- Sergeants are assistants to the Commander and SU officers in education, instruction, discipline and administration, and they are also responsible for ensuring the uninterrupted observance of current orders, earning the confidence of their bosses and the esteem and respect of their subordinates.
Cables (art. 128 RISG)	- Assist in the instruction of the troop element that competes or is entrusted to them.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report to your direct Commander the occurrences that occur with the personnel in charge. - Command the troop element that regularly competes or is entrusted to them. - To remain in a position to replace, eventually, the 3rd Sgt, in the instruction and services. - Comply, strictly, with accident prevention rules in instruction and risky activities.
Soldier (art. 129 RISG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The soldier is the essential element of execution and he, like all soldiers, has, as primary attributes of his noble mission, the duty to: - Guide conduct by faithful compliance with regulatory orders and provisions. - Show yourself worthy of the uniform you wear. - Maintain respect and obedience to your bosses. - The cult of fraternal camaraderie towards the companions. - Dexterity in using the weaponry that is intended for you and the care with the material that is delivered to you. - The cleanliness of the body and the uniforms. - Dedication for service and love of unity. - Conscious submission to disciplinary rules.

Source: Internal Regulations and General Services, Ministry of Defense.

The Military Police of Santa Catarina, in addition to the ostensive policing known to all, also provides services through specialized units. They are: Environmental Military Police (BPMA), the Special

Assembly of the Mounted Military Police (GuEspMMon), also known as Cavalry, and the Special Operations Battalion (Bope), which acts in situations of high and extremely high risks, as in cases involving explosives. Ordinance 501, of October 25, 2005, made all Tactical Patrol Platoons (PPTs), which act directly in the day-to-day activities of the municipalities, subordinated to the techniques and doctrines of BOPE.

Aiming to draw a general picture of the Military Police of Santa Catarina, requested If the General Command someone but information important the corporation. According to data provided by the General Command of the Military Police of Santa Catarina (letter 616 / Cmdo -G / 2017), the institution currently has 11,000 active military officers, 671 in the career of officers, and 10,329 squares. Also according to the General Command (letter 616 / Cmdo -G / 2017), the Military Police is divided into 11 regions, has 34 Battalions, 107 Companies, 179 Platoons, and 235 Groups.

In the city of Camboriú, the Military Police is constituted by the 1st Military Police Company (Cia PM), subordinate to the 12th Military Police Battalion (BPM), based in Balneário Camboriú. In accordance with the information provided by the 1st Military Police Company (Official Letter 634 / CMDO / 17), the Military Police in the city of Camboriú has two officers and forty-nine squares. Of these, forty-one police officers make a stopover, in the form of ostensive patrol radio, mobile tactics and school safety net. In addition, the Military Police of s t and municipality have eleven vehicles, two motorcycles and a van.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The research aimed to verify how the social actors, involved with Public Security, evaluate the activities of the Military Police carried out in the city of Camboriú. To do so, he used the inductive research method, one that starts from particular data to infer a general truth, leading to "[...] conclusions whose content is much broader than the premises on which they were based" [8]. This is because, although it provides a brief explanation of the theme of violence in the country, in the State of Santa Catarina and in the municipality of Camboriú, based on the general understanding of Public Security in Santa Catarina, the specific analysis of the work developed by the Military Police was sought. From the State of Santa Catarina, based on the perspective of the actors involved in the municipality of Camboriú. [8].

The research method chosen was the Case Study, as it aims to understand the individual and collective

phenomena of the institution and the actors involved in the Public Security policy. Therefore, it was a qualitative-descriptive research, formalizing and at the same time preserving reality [19]. In this type of study, the researcher must carry out a relationship between phenomenon, fact or observed environment. [8]

In the theoretical framework, bibliographic research was used in order to conduct a literature review on the subject studied. For this, the researcher went through the bibliographic research phases of: identification of the topic to be studied, selection of material, preparation of records, analysis and interpretation of the selected material, and, finally, the writing, which is characterized by exteriorization and materialization bibliographic research. [8].

With regard to the research technique, open interviews were conducted, for which the researcher followed an established script of questions addressed to the actors directly involved with Public Security in the municipality. In addition, there was ten people in the population of Camboriú that have been requesting the service s service s of Public Safety d the city, through the registration of police reports.

In the open interview, the researcher leaves room for the interviewee to talk more about the subjects covered. Regarding the advantages of the interview technique, it is one of the most used procedures in field research, since it allows the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, in addition to being an excellent instrument for understanding certain human behaviors. [19]. The interviews were conducted with two different groups. Group 01, social actors active in Public Security and in Group 02, residents of the municipality of Camboriú.

Group 01: Interview co m squares of the Police Military and Official of the Police Military of Camboriú.

Group 0 2: Interview with ten people from the population of Camboriú who needed assistance from the Public Security service in the municipality.

With the application of these techniques, the research analyzed how the social actors involved with Public Security evaluate the activities carried out in the city of Camboriú. The n addition that, they were able to discuss the efficienc CFIA Public Policy applied to the area of public security in the city.

V. ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SECURITY ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE MILITARY POLICE IN CAMBORIÚ

5.1 Perception of the Squares and the Camboriú Military Police Officer

In this research item, two soldiers and an Officer, who commands the Military Police in Camboriú, were interviewed. The questions were addressed to the social actors working in Public Security, according to the role they play in the corporation. The soldiers, the plained - the following question: **What**

are the main difficulties encountered by the Military Police in Camboriú?

Soldier 1: Currently, I see as the main difficulty, the demand for service due to our **low staff** (emphasis added). This makes our response time, our service to the population, very difficult. So I believe that, among some, today I can highlight this point [...].

Soldier 2: In my understanding, the biggest difficulty is the question of money, right? **Difficulty in defraying expenses** (emphasis added) such as vehicle maintenance, improvements to the barracks, improving equipment, improving the equipment of the police, boots, weaponry, so I think it is more financial.

The responses were not unanimous with regard to the main difficulty. While the first interviewee cited the lack of staff at the expense of the amount of service, the second interviewee highlighted the lack of resources for the materials used in the basic activities inherent to the position. It can be seen that the two problems are confronted jointly by officers of the corporation. The issue is related to valuing professionals and security conditions, including the population that is in situations of risk by the difficulty of care.

Following the work, we conducted an interview with the Military Police Officer in the city of Camboriú, who already holds the rank of Captain within the corporation, which demonstrates great experience, due to the length of service, of the professional in the area of security public.

First question: **What are the main difficulties encountered by the Military Police in Camboriú?**

Official PMSC: Well, difficulty we face, and I think all police as currently facing, is the **lack of effective** (emphasis added). It is a national problem, right, due to lack of staff, all states have a very large *deficit*. So I think this is our biggest challenge here in Camboriú. I also think, even before I spoke, but I repeat, effective delivery of Public Security service Republic also depends on that public awareness, the role of each within that system. In Camboriú we have a great need of the state police to mediate these conflicts, and we need perhaps this **change of culture** right, it would **by education** [...]. Another difficulty that we also encounter is that we are close to a city that is large, which is Balneário Camboriú, which concentrates a civil construction pole and [...] the great workforce, the labor force, lives in Camboriú, and we have a very large social liability, this is a difficulty for us [...]. Another thing which also hinders our work, we are not a metropolitan area [...] We have here a *ma conturban urbação* (concentration of various cities and their merger into a single metropolitan area. Michaelis, 2018), Balneario Camboriu, Camboriú, Itajaí, are very close cities, and there is no social responsibility with other cities that are in the vicinity [...]

The commander of the PM highlights the social issue as one of the main difficulties Ever Meet plotted in the city of Camboriú and the culture of conflict through police occurrences solution is, which creates a much higher demand for service. The valorization of education is a fundamental focus in order to favor human and citizen formation.

Another issue raised again by the Officer was the lack of staff. By indicating this problem as not only municipal, but national, the commander's speech meets the data presented through a survey carried out by the news *site* UOL, in 2017. According to the survey, the country has a *deficit* of 170,000 Military Police, with the State of Santa Catarina having only 59.5% of the predicted staff, which is 19,962 Military Police [7].

This deficit can be translated into numbers. If the city works with only 51 policemen, 2 officers and 49 squares, and if that represents 60% of what would be necessary, it means that at least 34 more policemen are missing in the municipality of Camboriú. This is a reality that contextualizes speech of both the official as the soldiers interviewed about the lack of staff, and of course the needs of infrastructure investments.

Q uestão 02: How do you evaluate the PUB Security lic in Camboriú's municipality?

Official PMSC: Public security in the municipality of Camboriú, as a whole, right, depends not only on police factors, so we see the efforts of the police, right, the entire public security system, which includes the judiciary, the Public Ministry and DEAP, we have a collective effort in this sense, but the social issue lacks the **presence of the State** (emphasis added) in some pockets that need a more social presence [...]. Another aspect that is also important is the **occupation of the soil**, ie, the uncontrolled growth of the city, is also an impediment when the people pay the public security service, you know, for all of us, is a very high demand of occurrence, a very large dependence on the State [...]. It is a factor that we identify here in Camboriú, also identified through the occurrences, and the geoprocessing that we have in the Military Police. In addition to these two factors that we identify here in the municipality, we also have the **feeling of impunity** in the laws, you know, we do not have effective incarceration, and this same incarceration that exists, it is also ineffective and does not re-socialize (Act or effect to resocialize - (se). Classification given by the *online* dictionary, Michaelis, 2018). So, these three factors, I think are the main, negative ones, right, in terms of public security in the municipality of Camboriú.

From the answer, it was possible to make a direct correlation with the issues of the formation of social structures and their diversity. [1 0]. It is also possible to mention the thesis that the urban population, “left to their destination”, builds houses that allow them to live together, sharing their anguish, feelings and precariousness. The author points out that this process began with the abolition of slavery when blacks were released to their own devices, with no money and study, left only occupy the hills in s major cities, starting the slums. [2 0].

Referring to the uncontrolled growth in the city can identify neighborhoods with major criminal incidents, in particular homicide crimes and drug trafficking, among them, the Monte Alegre and the Conde Vila Verde. In addition to the police, locals need the assistance of the State. According to the Weekly Bulletin of Public Security Indicators of Santa Catarina, Camboriú occupies the 8th place in the state in 2018, with 26 cases in the annual number of homicides, maintaining similar numbers in the last 3 years. [2 1].

Finally, the officer still describes a judicial system that does not effectively punish and that, when it does, leaves the person locked up in a crowded cell, transforming them into a worse individual. Of course, there are exceptions, but much of the Brazilian prison system does not recover the convict. He leaves, more disgusted and prepared to commit new crimes. That is, social reintegration does not happen.

5.2 Perception of the population using the public service of Public Security in the municipality of Camboriú

As we said, for this part of the research, ten people were interviewed, residing in the city of Camboriú, who directly used the public service of Public Security in 2017, through the registration of police reports. Two questions were asked and below are some answers.

How do you evaluate the work carried out by the Military Police in the municipality of Camboriú?

User 01: I rate it as being good.

User 02: I think it is a little precarious due to the amount of staff in the municipality, and also because of the delay in service when requested.

User 03: Good service, at least where I live there, right. There is a lot of cars, a lot of rounds, in the places where I go, always with security.

User 08: It's good. T that be, like, more rounds, more blitz in some places, also help a lot. But, I think that in relation to the number of policemen that there are, and the number of residents in the city, it's good [...] Let's not say it's great, but it's good.

Table 3 - Assessment of respondents - Military Police

How do you evaluate the work carried out by the Military Police in the municipality of Camboriú?	QUANT.	%
Excele nte / Good	5	50%
Well, however, it needs to improve	2	20%
Precarious, poor service	2	20%
Does not know how to evaluate	1	10%

Source: semi-open interview data

In view of the answers, it is possible to verify that the user positively evaluates the work of the Military Police in Camboriú, considering that 70% of the interviewees showed satisfaction with the service provided. However, it is clear that the citizen links good service to the constant presence of the Police, in other words, the police need to “appear”,

they need to be seen. As a uniformed police, the presence of the Military Police is perceived through rounds and through *blitzes*. However, we also know how important the collaboration of society is, with appropriate attitudes and permeated by positive values for living together and respecting the other.

The deficit of police that the resident feels in his daily work on the streets in the face of the needs of the municipality makes it clear how much insecurity is present, generated by the evidenced crime.

The second question was: **How do you evaluate Public Security in the municipality of Camboriú?**

User 01: I rate it as being good.

User 02: I think we're very **precarious** even our security. Well, you *see* I went to lunch, I came back and the bike was no longer with the company. **I do n't feel safe** at all.

User 03: In general, I think security in the municipality is **good**. Seen of course, the furthest points of difficult access, but the center and the nearest neighborhoods, very good security. I feel safe.

User 05: I think it has improved a lot, both the education of the police, both the planning that they do at school with the kids ... **I think cool** is more united with the police in know r they are not "so ah armed, fear ", to know that they **are there to protect us**. And the only thing I hit most is a resource, a car resource, material, which is very outdated.

User 09: Shall we put it as a note? Look at me okay, the only thing that happened was this damage, otherwise're **ten for me**. I feel safe, I came from a place that was very dangerous (Rio Grande do Sul), for me **it's great**.

Table 3 - Assessment of respondents - Public Security in the municipality of Camboriú

How do you rate Public Safety in the municipality of Camboriú?	QUANT .	%
Good	7	70%
Precarious, deficient in some aspects	3	30%

Source: data from semi-open interviews

The answers to question 02 were cohesive in relation to the other assessments. A large part of Aval interviewed or so positive the Public Safety Camboriú's

municipality, pointing positive aspects such as education of police, planning and interaction with the community, small portion indicated negative aspects, among them, insecurity, delays in care, lack of resources and the lack of vehicles in more distant places to the detriment of central regions.

Negative factors also cited were complaints of objects by the Policiais Militares interviewed, citing the precariousness of work equipment, due to the lack of investments and the small number of police officers, which causes therefore lack vehicles in places furthest from the city.

VI. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This article made an analysis of the Public Security activities carried out by the Military Police in Camboriú from the perspective of the social actors involved. In the research, the general objective can be translated by the following question: how do the social actors involved with Public Security evaluate the activities carried out in the city of Camboriú?

The soldiers interviewed expressed that there is a lack of police and resources to maintain the services offered by the PM in the municipality of Camboriú. The officer responsible for the battalion in the city confirms the lack of personnel, but also puts other factors that hinder the preventive action of the police. Among them, poverty, people's education and disorderly urban occupation in the region. In addition, PM of the command in the city reminded that there is a sense of impunity, since many prisoners returns m quickly to society.

The speeches of the interviewed population were in line with what the members of the PM said, as they identify the lack of police officers, the delay in handling cases, the absence of rounds and blitz in the city. Some went so far as to say that Public Security is precarious in view of the needs of the municipality, demonstrating the insecurity of the population.

At the end of this article, it is clear that public security problems in municipalities are much more complex than they appear. They will not be solved just with the increase of police on the streets and financial resources, as I need to invest heavily in the social sphere with very clear Public Policies in this regard. This involves basic and professional education, income for poor families and a discussion about drug use in the country. In addition, it is necessary to review the functioning of the penitentiary system that needs to favor human formation, enabling resocialization. These are measures that also involve a greater financial investment in

Public Security in order to guarantee resources and professionals.

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